



2002 Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps

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Copies Mailed: 111

The new Unitrade is here! The new Unitrade is here!

The long awaited new edition of the *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* has appeared. It has been two years since the last edition appeared. The 2002 edition is in a larger format (8½x11 compared to 6x9 with the 2000 edition).

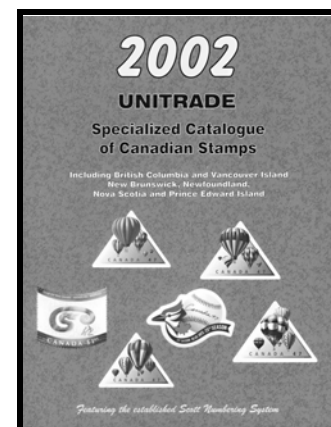
The new size comes with a new price tag — C\$39.95 compared to \$28.95 on the previous edition.

A handy feature is the *red* Scott numbers to indicate *changed* numbers since the last edition (there are quite a few, many of which we reported on page 15 of the July-August *Corgi Times*).

The table to the right compares this edition of the *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* with the previous edition.

There are some layout/presentation quirks and some colour problems but that is to be expected in a major facelift to a new catalogue.

I was somewhat surprised to see my paper identification chart on page 231. I don't recall Unitrade asking if they could use it.



Feature	2002 Edition	2000 Edition
Size	8½x11	6x9
Pages	520	624
last issue	Nov 11/01	Aug 22/99
Sc# changes ¹	78 ²	23 ³
C\$ Retail	39.95	28.95

¹ Elizabethan-era numbers changed/added by Scott Publishing.

² Most of these are due to the renumbering of the Fruit definitives (1356–1370) by Scott Publishing.

³ Most of these are the addition of sub-listings by Scott Publishing (with a, b, c, etc. numbers) to varieties previously assigned i, ii, iii, etc. numbers by Unitrade.



47¢ Flag over Inukshuk
Booklets of 10 and 30

See page 44

Season's Greetings and all the best in the New Year



Who are We?

We are the Elizabethan II Study Group under the auspices of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) — *The Society for Canadian Philately*.

Our journal, the *Corgi Times* is published 6 times a year.

With the exception of the 1967–73 *Centennial Definitives*, we study *all* aspects of Canadian philately during the Elizabethan era.

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Annual Dues

US and Canadian addresses is US\$11.00. Canadian addresses option of C\$15.00. All others US\$16.00.

Please make cheques payable to "The Elizabethan II Study Group" and send to Robin Harris, Editor at the address listed to the right.

Articles with *no* by-line are written or compiled by the Editor. All articles are ©2001 by the author and/or the Elizabethan Study Group.

Canada Post News

Do we like more stamps being issued by Canada? Sure we do! Every new issue is a part of the Elizabethan era — right up our alley.

Here is what Canada Post is up to these days...

UPC Barcodes on stamp panes

The new UPC barcodes found on the 1¢ Traditional Trade stamp can be found in *both* the top and bottom selvedge (one per pane). See page41 for more details.

As of this writing, I have not seen the barcodes on the other (5¢, 10¢, and 25¢) Traditional Trade stamps that have just been released so we cannot report yet whether the barcodes can be found in either the top or bottom selvedge on these.

Philatelic Booklets now have P on cover

The Christmas booklets issued November 1, 2001 offered an interesting surprise. As with previous booklets, two versions exist: field stock and philatelic — the difference being in the UPC barcode.

However, there is *another* difference between the field stock and philatelic booklets: the addition of a small 'P' in the lower left corner of back cover to the philatelic booklets (would it be safe to suggest that the 'P' indicates 'P'hilatelic?).

NHL All stars

Two more *living* people will be portrayed on Canadian stamps in 2002.

Guy Lafleur and Phil Esposito join the list of living National Hockey League players to be honoured on the NHL All-Star stamps to be released January 12, 2002.

This is the third such series of NHL All-Star stamps to be released by Canada Post. ♣



Canada Post pre-issue photo

Corgi Times

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Back Issues:

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US\$13.00/volume; Vol VI US\$16; Vol VII
US\$14; Vol VII to IX US\$15/volume

Corgi Times is produced with WordPerfect® for Windows. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor at the address above. Electronic format is preferred but not required. Scanned illustrations (300dpi), if available, should be sent as separate files from text files.

Study Group Business

This issue of the *Corgi Times* includes the annual index for the 2000–2001 issues. Special thanks to Arlene Sullivan for her continued work in producing these indexes!

New Member

Welcome to new member: Gary Lyon (noted Canadian stamp dealer) from Bathurst, NB.

E-mail additions/corrections

Please add:

Gary Lyon glstamps@nbnet.nb.ca

Wanted! Canadian mint postage donations

The Elizabethan Study Group can always use any of your excess Canadian mint stamps to use as postage for mailing the *Corgi Times*. This is an easy way for our group to save expenses (not to mention the extra GST!). Please forward any extra postage you may have to your editor.

What is Your Opinion?

Follow-up to the *What is Your Opinion* from the last issue (September–October) issue of the *Corgi Times* regarding the idea of merging the Centennial Study Group and the Elizabethan Study Group. About a dozen responses have been received from the membership of some 110 members of the ESG.

About three-quarters of those who responded are in favour of merging the Elizabethan Study Group with the Centennial Study Group. Due to the limited response, we cannot safely say that this reflects the wishes of the ESG.

If you have not yet let your Editor know your opinion, *please do so now* by sending a letter or e-mail — your opinion is important. ♣

Elizabethan II Market Place

Classified listings in the Market Place are \$1.00 for 25 words. Additional words are 5¢ each. Camera ready display ads (preferably 300dpi, black and white TIFF scans) pertaining primarily to the Elizabethan era will be accepted at the following rates: 1/8 page \$5.00; 1/4 page \$8.00; 1/2 page \$15.00 and a full page at \$30.00. 25% discount for four consecutive insertions of the same ad. Full payment must accompany ad. Payment in Canadian funds to: Elizabethan II Study Group. Mail to Editor: Robin Harris, 2708 Ferguson Avenue, Saskatoon, SK S7J 1N9, Canada. ♣

Planning Calendar

This is a listing of major exhibitions and bourses with a large content of both Canadian Exhibits and Canadian dealers. Minimum listing criteria: two day event; 1000 page exhibition; 18 dealer bourse with 50% offering Canadian material.

The goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

2002

Sep 26–29: **APPLE HARVEST 2002**, hosting **BNAPEX 2002**. Spokane, Washington. Spokane Convention Center. Info: John D. Arn; Tel: 509-467-5521; Fax: 509-467-2282; E-mail: JohnDArn@aol.com.

Quiz

How well do you look at the details in each stamp design? Can you identify what Canadian Elizabethan stamp this detail belongs to?

This may be a bit more difficult than the one from the last issue of *Corgi Times*. ♣



Last issue's Quiz answer: the detail belongs to Scott# 446, the 5¢ Cavalier de La Salle issued April 13, 1966.

Editor's Desk: To Publish or Not To Publish?

by Robin Harris

How soon after some *new* piece of stamp information is heard and/or received should it be published in the *Corgi Times*?

There have been a couple of instances over the past two issues of the *Corgi Times* where I have published specific details about new stamp issues based on either verbal reports from reliable sources or on printed material from Canada Post. But, it has turned out that this information now needs to be 'modified'.

Updating information is not a problem in itself. The problem lies in the fact that 'wrong' information has now been previously published and some readers may not see the new, updated information and continue to use the old, wrong information as the truth.

Here are a couple of specific cases:

- < Canada Post announced and printed in their October to December 2001 *Details* magazine that the new rate change definitives (to 48¢, etc.) would be released December, 2001. This information was subsequently published in the last issue of the *Corgi Times*. About two days *after* the *Corgi* was mailed, word was received from Canada Post that the new definitives would *not be released until January 2, 2002*.

Were we too quick in publishing this information? No. We published information on the good faith that the original information received from Canada Post was correct. It also got the information about the new definitives into the hands of the membership, some of whom may have heard of these new stamps for the first time from the *Corgi Times*.

[We were not the only stamp journal to be caught by this. I notice that the latest issue of *Linn's Stamp News* reports the same incorrect date — some several weeks *after* the date has been changed by Canada Post!]

- < on page 8 of the July-August issue of *Corgi Times* I included a table listing the field and philatelic barcodes found on Canada's booklet stamps. There is an asterisk beside the 47¢ Flag pane of 10 and pane of 30 'Moving' entries suggesting that the philatelic version was reported in eastern Canada.

It turns out that only one of these, the 47¢ Flag booklet of 30 with the 'Moving' advertisement on the back exists this way in philatelic stock. The booklet of 10 still does *not* exist in this format (see the report on page 44 of *this* issue for further details of yet another new printing!).

Were we too quick in publishing this information? In this case, perhaps. However, on the other hand, perhaps readers began looking for this variety (none have yet been found, unfortunately).

Will we *wait* to report new stamp finds of interest to our membership? No. Every effort will be made to ensure that the information available at the time of publication is accurate. Should circumstances dictate that this information be subsequently updated, then so be it.

By the way, on page 40 we list the dates that the *Goodyear Drive for Gold* tour appears in selected cities across Canada. As this is written about *half* of the tour is already completed. Is it already too late to publish this information? Maybe yes, maybe no. Consider though, that many of us are probably seeing this information for the first time in *Corgi Times* and may not see it reported anywhere else every again!

One of our reader's asked "who is the author for many of the articles written in the *Corgi Times* that are not identified with an author"?

As noted at the lower left corner of the second page of each issue of the *Corgi Times* (page 34 of this issue), any article with *no* by-line are written or compiled by the Editor (Robin Harris). ♣

Wanted

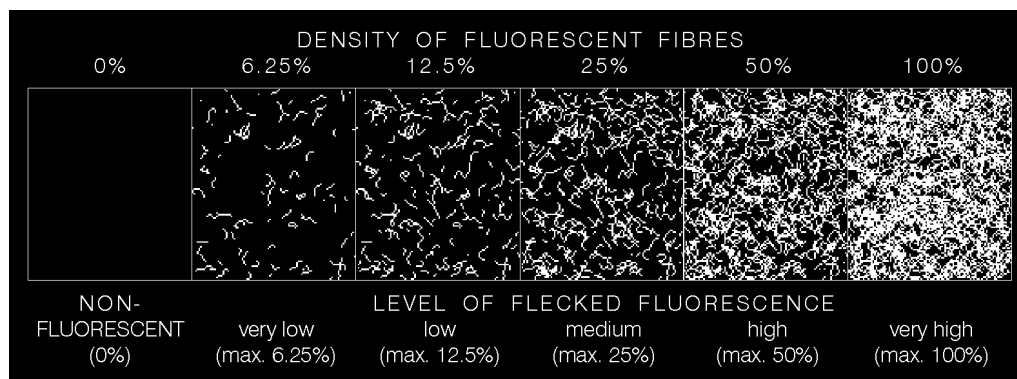
**Short or long research articles for publication.
Please contact the editor with details.**

"fluoreSCALE": A Classification of Flecked Paper

by Robert J. Elias

Beginning in 1959, various quantities of chemically treated, recycled fibres that glow under ultraviolet light were incorporated in some paper during the manufacturing process [1]. These distinctive, brightly fluorescent fibres occur within paper that is otherwise nonfluorescent, and within paper that has a milky appearance under ultraviolet light, fluorescing to various levels but not as brightly as the fibres. Paper containing such fibres has been termed "flecked"; all fluorescent varieties in the Wilding and Cameo series, and some in the Centennial series, involve this type of paper [2,3].

Flecked paper can be classified most easily and reliably on the basis of the density of fluorescent fibres, which can be simulated quantitatively using a computer program. Thus, I have created a comparative scale named "*fluoreSCALE*" [4] to aid in standardized, consistent identification. The full, continuous range of flecked fluorescence (which can be observed in the Wilding series) is divided into five practical levels (termed "very low, low, medium, high, very high"), with a doubling of maximum density between levels.



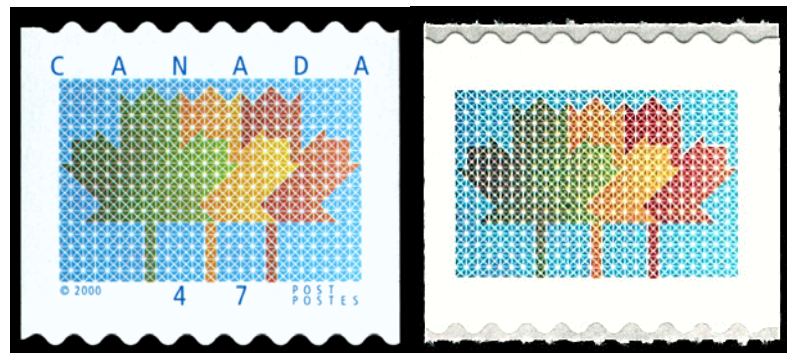
Stamps can be compared directly with *fluoreSCALE* under ultraviolet light, provided that this scale is printed on paper having uniformly bright ("hibrite") fluorescence. Bear in mind that inked areas on the front of a stamp, and gum if present on the back, will obscure underlying fluorescence.

- [1] K. Bileski, 1975. *Canadian Postage Stamps, 1953-1974*.
- [2] D. Robin Harris, 1998. *1952-53 Karsh, 1954-62 Wilding, 1962-66 Cameo Definitives*.
- [3] D. Robin Harris, 2000. *Centennial Definitive Series 1967-1973*.
- [4] © Robert J. Elias, 2000.

47¢ Leaf Missing Colour

The July-August *Corgi Times* included a list of Elizabethan missing colour errors on commemoratives. In a rush to complete the list I inadvertently added the just-then discovered 47¢ Leaf self-adhesive coil (Scott# 1878) missing inscriptions to the list — of course this is a definitive so it really shouldn't have been in the list.

The missing colour on the 47¢ Leaf coil includes all of the inscriptions: CANADA above the design and ©2000 47 POST/POSTES below the design. *



Normal (left); Missing colour (right)

Canada Post 2001 Stamp Program

as of the December 2001 *Scott Stamp Monthly* (Dec 2/01)

Issued	Description	Scott#
Jan 5	Year of the Snake, 2 designs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 47¢, pane of 25 < \$1.05, in souvenir sheet (press sheet also available) 	1883 1884
Jan 18	47¢ National Hockey League, 6 designs in pane of 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < All-Stars: Jean Beliveau, Terry Sawchuk, Eddie Shore, Denis Potvin, Bobby Hull, Syl Apps Sr. 	1885a–f
Feb 1	47¢ Birds of Canada, 4 designs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < water-activated pane of 20 (Lapland longspur, Arctic tern, golden eagle, rock ptarmigan) [press sheet also available] < self-adhesive booklet pane of 12 (two different barcodes on cover) 	1886–89 1890–93
Feb ?	5¢ Weaving Traditional Trades definitive — reprint by CBN (original by AP)	
Feb 28	47¢ Francophone Games, 2 designs in pane of 16	1894–95
Mar 19	47¢ World Figure Skating Championships, 4 designs in pane of 16	1896–99
Mar ?	47¢ Flag over Inukshuk Sculpture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < self-adhesive booklet pane of 10 — reprint with 'Moving' on back cover (field stock only) < self-adhesive booklet pane of 30 — reprint with 'Moving' on back cover (field stock only) 	
Mar ?	10¢ Artistic Woodworking Traditional Trades definitive — reprint by CBN (original by AP)	
Apr 6	47¢ 150th Anniversary of the transfer of postal authority from Great Britain to Canada featuring 3-penny beaver, pane of 8 (two different barcodes on folder)	1900
Apr 9	47¢ Toronto Blue Jays 25th anniversary, self-adhesive booklet pane of 8 (two different barcodes on cover)	1901
Apr 20	47¢ Summit of the Americas, in pane of 16	1902
May 11	Tourist Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 60¢, 5 designs in self-adhesive booklet pane of 5 (two different barcodes on cover) < \$1.05, 5 designs in self-adhesive booklet pane of 5 (two different barcodes on cover) 	1903a–e 1904a–e
May 16	47¢ 1,700th anniversary of the Armenian Apostolic Church, pane of 16	1905
Jun 1	47¢ Royal Military College 125th anniversary, pane of 16	1906
Jun 25	47¢ International Amateur Athletic Federation World Championships, 2 designs in pane of 16	1907–8
Jul 1	47¢ Pierre Elliott Trudeau <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < pane of 16 < souvenir sheet pane of 4 	1909 1909a
Jul ?	47¢ Flag over Inukshuk Sculpture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < self-adhesive booklet pane of 10 — reprint with 'Prepaid cards' on back cover (field stock only) < self-adhesive booklet pane of 30 — reprint with 'Prepaid cards' on back cover (field stock only) 	
Aug 1	47¢ Roses, 4 designs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < water-activated souvenir sheet of 4 < self-adhesive pane of 12 (two different barcodes on cover) 	1910a–d 1911–14
Aug 3	47¢ The Great Peace of Montreal 300th anniversary, pane of 16	1915
Aug 24	\$1.05 Masterpieces of Canadian Art, pane of 16	1916
Sep ?	47¢ Flag over Inukshuk Sculpture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < self-adhesive booklet pane of 30 — reprint with 'Moving' on back cover (philatelic stock) 	
Sep 19	47¢ Shriners, pane of 16	1917
Sep 21	(47¢) Greeting Stamps, booklet of 5 non-denominated designs (two different barcodes on cover)	1918a–e
Sep 28	47¢ Theatres, 2 designs in pane of 16	1919–20
Sep 28	(\$2) Hockey postal card featuring a non-denominated Wayne Gretzky stamp from the 2000 NHL All-stars issue	
Oct 1	47¢ Hot-Air Balloons, 4 designs in booklet of 8 (two different barcodes on cover)	1921a–d

Issued	Description	Scott#
Nov 1	Christmas Lights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 47¢ sheet and booklet of 10 (two different barcodes on cover) < 60¢ sheet and booklet of 6 (two different barcodes on cover) < \$1.05 sheet and booklet of 6 (two different barcodes on cover) 	
Nov ?	25¢ Leatherworking Traditional Trades definitive — reprint by CBN (original by AP)	
Nov ?	47¢ Flag over Inukshuk Sculpture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < self-adhesive booklet pane of 30 — reprint with 'Xpresspost' on back cover (field stock only) 	
Nov 8	47¢ YMCA 150th anniversary	
Nov 11	47¢ 75th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Legion with UPC barcode in LR selvedge	
Nov 15	Traditional Trades definitives reprinted with UPC barcode on top or bottom selvedge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 1¢ Bookbinding < 5¢ Weaving < 10¢ Artistic woodworking < 25¢ Leatherworking (Canada Post brochure suggests Dec 15/01 as issue date?) 	
Dec 3	Roses stationery (four non-denominated envelopes)	

2002 (Jan–Mar)

Jan 2	48¢ Queen Elizabeth II — Golden Jubilee issue, pane of 16	
Jan 2	Rate change definitives: 65¢, 77¢, \$1.25 are medium-size <i>Traditional Trades</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 48¢ Flag over Canada Post Building (booklet of 30) < 48¢ Stylized Maple Leaf, coil of 100 < 65¢ Jewellery, coil of 50 and booklet of 6 < 77¢ Basket weaving, coil of 50 < \$1.25 Sculpture, coil of 50 and booklet of 6 	
Jan 3	Year of the Horse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 48¢, pane of 25 (individual stamp is octagonal shaped) < \$1.25 souvenir sheet (uncut press sheet of 12 also available) 	
Jan 12	48¢ National Hockey League, 6 designs in pane of 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < All-Stars: Tim Horton, Guy Lafleur, Howie Morenz, Glenn Hall, Red Kelly, Phil Esposito 	
Jan 25	48¢ 2002 Olympic Winter Games (block of 4 designs) in pane of 16	
Feb 1	48¢ Governor General, pane of 16	
Feb 15	Birds of Canada - envelopes (non-denominated domestic use only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < (48¢) The American Goldfinch (size 8) < (48¢) Scarlet Tanager (size 10) 	
Feb 28	48¢ University of Manitoba 125th anniversary, booklet of 8	
Mar 22	\$1.25 Masterpieces of Canadian Art, pane of 16	
Mar 27	48¢ Laval University 150th anniversary, booklet of 8	

Petro Canada Inverted Die Cutting (again)



The inverted die-cutting found on the Petro Canada stamp issued in 2000 has received a 'major' sub-number by Scott Publishing.

The December 2001 issue of *Scott Stamp Monthly* has assigned 1867b to this major die-cutting variety that was only available via the Quarterly packs or Annual Collection.

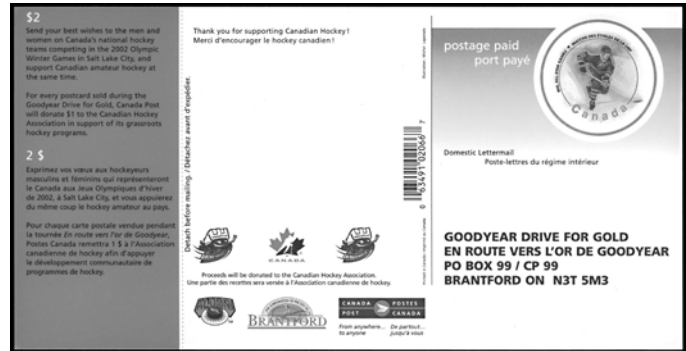
Stationery

Canada Post has released some new stationery that uses the same design as postage stamps. This certainly isn't a new innovation, but it does offer collectors of stamps the opportunity to expand their collection and include some very interesting collateral material.

Wayne Gretzky

The Goodyear Drive for Gold (as first mentioned in the last issue of *Corgi Times* on page 18) features a 'reprint' of the Wayne Gretzky stamp first issued February 5, 2000 (Scott # 1838a).

The postcard features a painting of young hockey players by noted artist Michel Lapensée and is pre-stamped with a non-denominated version of the Wayne Gretzky All-Star stamp issued in 2000. The postcard is pre-addressed to allow people to send their own personal greetings to Canada's hockey players participating in the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympic Games. A total of 100,000 postcards have been produced.



The postcard sells for \$2 (plus applicable taxes). One dollar from the sale of each postcard will be donated to the Canadian Hockey Association for the development of youth hockey programs.

The postcard is being released across Canada in selected towns and cities on different dates. Canada Post will also have a display as part of the CHA exhibit that will follow the Goodyear Drive for Gold tour in a colourful AMJ Van Lines truck. Here are the dates for the Drive for Gold tour across Canada...

Newfoundland

St. John's - Sept. 30
Gander - Oct. 2
Corner Brook - Oct. 4
Stephenville - Oct. 5

Nova Scotia

Sydney - Oct. 8
Halifax - Oct. 10
New Glasgow - Oct. 12

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown - Oct. 14

New Brunswick

Moncton - Oct. 16
Saint John - Oct. 17
Fredericton - Oct. 18
Grand Falls - Oct. 20

Quebec

Quebec City - Oct. 22
Trois-Rivières - Oct. 23
Drummondville - Oct. 24
St. Hyacinthe - Oct. 25
Granby - Oct. 26
Longueuil - Oct. 28
Montreal - Oct. 29
Laval - Oct. 30
Valleyfield - Oct. 31
Hull - Nov. 3

Ontario

Ottawa - Nov. 2
Cornwall - Nov. 5
Kingston - Nov. 6
Napanee - Nov. 7
Belleville - Nov. 8
Peterborough - Nov. 9
Toronto - Nov. 10 & 12
Hamilton - Nov. 13
Brantford - Nov. 14
Windsor - Nov. 17
London - Nov. 18
Kitchener - Nov. 19
Barrie - Nov. 20 (A.M.)
Orillia - Nov. 20 (P.M.)
Owen Sound - Nov. 22
North Bay - Nov. 24
Sudbury - Nov. 25
Sault Ste. Marie - Nov. 27
Timmins - Nov. 29
Thunder Bay - Dec. 1
Kenora - Dec. 3

Manitoba

Winnipeg - Dec. 5
Selkirk - Dec. 6
Stonewall - Dec. 7
Deloraine - Dec. 9
Brandon - Dec. 11

Saskatchewan

Yorkton - Dec. 13
Regina - Dec. 15
Moose Jaw - Dec. 16
Swift Current - Dec. 17
Saskatoon - Dec. 19
Prince Albert - Dec. 20
North Battleford - Dec. 21
Lloydminster - Dec. 22

Alberta

Grande Prairie - Dec. 28
Edmonton - Dec. 30
Lethbridge - Jan. 16
Medicine Hat - Jan. 18
Red Deer - Jan. 20
Calgary - Jan. 22, 23

British Columbia

Prince George - Jan. 3
Vancouver - Jan. 6-7
Victoria - Jan. 9
Kamloops - Jan. 11
Kelowna - Jan. 12
Cranbrook - Jan. 14

Roses

A *Roses* letter writing kit, issued on December 3, 2001, contains 24 sheets of writing paper and 12 postage pre-printed envelopes featuring the four 47c *Roses* stamps first released August 1, 2001 in self-adhesive booklets of 12 and a water-activated souvenir sheet of 4.

The envelopes are non-denominated and valid to destinations around the world.

Traditional Trades Definitives

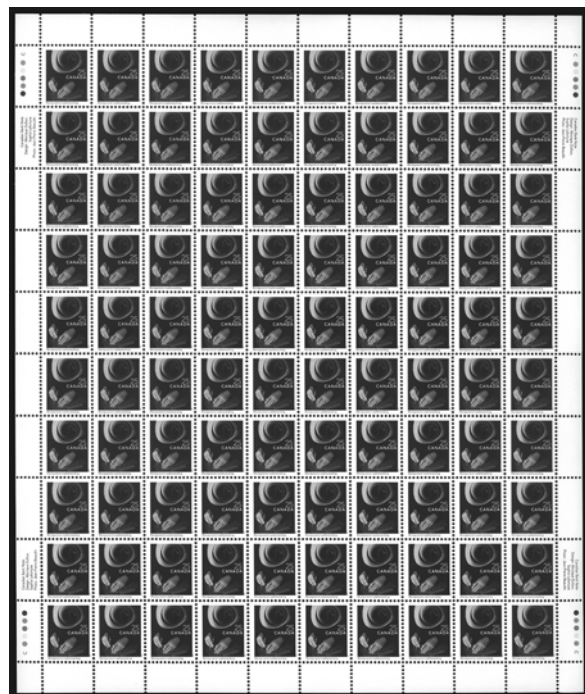
Canada Post has *almost* been very good at announcing new printings of the current low-value definitives featuring Traditional Trades.

As noted in the table below, a second printing of the 25¢ Leatherworking stamp exists, but this has never been announced by Canada Post. It was seen in mid-November but could have been released in October (or even sooner?).

Low-value Traditional Trades			
Panes of 100 (paper and perf gauge are the same on all printings)	AP	CBN	
			Barcode in upper or lower selvedge
1¢ Bookbinding	Apr 29/99	Dec 2000	Nov 15/01
2¢ Decorative Ironwork	Apr 29/99	–	–
3¢ Glass-blowing	Apr 29/99	–	–
4¢ Oyster Farming	Apr 29/99	–	–
5¢ Weaving	Apr 29/99	Feb 2001	Nov 15/01
9¢ Quilting	Apr 29/99	–	–
10¢ Artistic woodworking	Apr 29/99	Mar 2001	Nov 15/01
25¢ Leatherworking	Apr 29/99	Nov 2001 ?	Dec 15/01

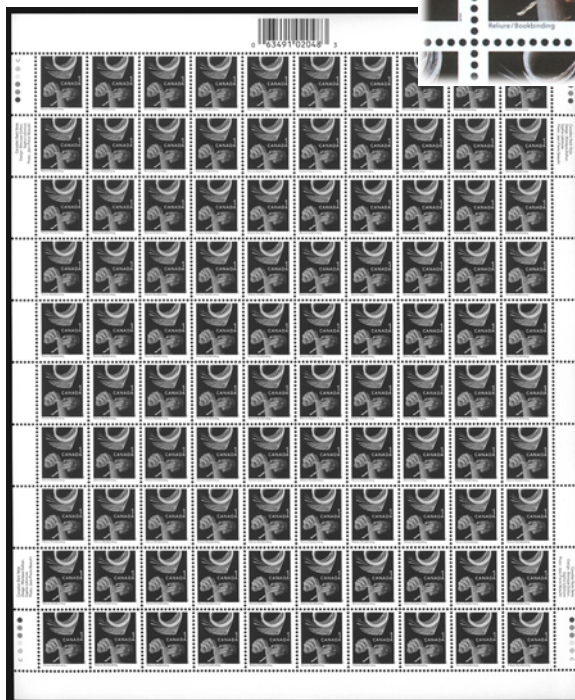
Trade definitive imprints:

1st printing by AshtonPotter (left);
2nd printing by Canadian Bank Note
(middle); 3rd printing by Canadian Bank
Note (imperf top and bottom selvedge)
(right)



25¢ Leatherworking, CBN printing

The barcode is found in either
the top or bottom selvedge
(which is imperforate).



1¢ Bookbinding, CBN printing with UPC barcode



The 43-cents and 45-cents Queen Elizabeth II Definitive Perforating Errors — Does it Suggest Any Additional Information?

by: *Joseph Monteiro*

1002-89 Vaudreuil Rue, Hull, Québec, Canada J8X 4E8

Two types of perforating errors were recently offered for sale. These perforating errors are of interest to philatelists in that these errors are educational and provide philatelists with additional information not generally available from Canada Post. Obtaining information through analysis makes this hobby more interesting and challenging and helps to place it in on a sound foundation.

In this brief article, I shall examine two misperforated errors. One is the 43-cents Queen Elizabeth II definitive stamp which is misperforated and the other is the 45-cents Queen Elizabeth II definitive stamp which shows a misplaced strike of the perforator. These errors are both misperforated errors but provide quite different types of information.



The 43-cents and 45-cents Queen Elizabeth II Definitive Stamps (Scott No. 1358 and 1360)

a) A description of the stamps

The 43-cents and 45-cents Queen Elizabeth II definitive stamps were issued on 30 December, 1992 and 31 July, 1995, respectively. These stamps portray Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II based on a photograph taken by Yousuf Karsh. The two stamps were designed by Tom Yakobina and Chris Candlis and the initial printing of each of the 43-cents and 45-cents stamps (sheet format) was by Ashton-Potter Ltd. and Canadian Bank Note Co., respectively. The stamps were printed in panes of 100 (i.e., ten rows x ten columns) on coated paper using five colour lithography and are tagged on four sides. The gum used on the stamps was PVA.

The design shows the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. At the top of the design on the left is the value "43" or "45". At the left side of each stamp is the country "CANADA" written vertically from the bottom. On the right side of each stamp above Her Majesty's shoulder is the bilingual inscription 'Postage' 'Postes' in small print. Her Majesty's gown is light blue or green (depending on the denomination) and the left side of the gown displays a number of decorations including the Order of Canada. She is also wearing her crown and her necklace. The size of the stamps are 26mm x 22mm and their perforations are 13.1 x 13.6. The 43-cents and 45-cents stamps are multi-colour with silver being predominant on the first and dark green on the second.

b) A description and illustration of the perforating errors

The 43-cents stamp has the horizontal perforations shifted downward creating both a perforating and tagging error. This can be easily seen in the illustration hereafter. The horizontal perforations also indicate a minor slope. The horizontal perforations on the left stamp crosses the value 43 and the horizontal perforations on the right stamp are below the 43 stamp.

Illustration of the 43-cents Queen Elizabeth II definitive misperforated error



Does this perforating process reveal any other information? First, since the horizontal perforations have a minor slope, it follows that the vertical perforations should also have a minor slope since the horizontal and vertical perforation pins are fixed at right angles on the perforating comb. Second, since the horizontal perforations are shifted downward

by about 3mm, the stamps in the illustration should also contain a tagging error (i.e., the top horizontal tag should be missing and the horizontal tagging that now appears in the middle should be twice the width). Third, given the slope of the vertical perforations, the stamps in the bottom of the pane at the right should also contain a vertical tagging error (i.e., the vertical tagging on the right should be missing and the tagging on the left should be twice the width).

This is about the maximum information that can be inferred by examining the illustration of the error. Had their been elongated or double perforations we would have been able to deduce additional facts about the type of perforator used, though it is always possible to deduce additional information by examining the corners of the stamp or the middle of the stamp for additional space or misalignment. However, for this inference you do not need a misperforated error.

I shall now turn to examining the 45-cents error caused by a shift in the strike of the perforator. In this case, the ninth strike of the perforator is misplaced i.e., it has shifted down and to the right. This type of misperf is not very common as it occurs due to a shift of the sheet of stamps being perforated. These misplaced perforations can be seen in the illustration hereafter.

Illustration of the 45-cents Queen Elizabeth II error caused by a misplaced strike of the perforator



What information can be inferred about the above perforating process? First, it is worthwhile noting that the stamps in the second last row only have half the vertical perforations. This suggests that a H-comb perforator was used and not a T-comb perforator as a T-comb perforator perforates the entire vertical and horizontal perforations on three sides. Second, the sheet of stamps was perforated top to bottom or bottom to top and not sideways. If not the perforations on the stamp would appear half on the horizontal side and not the vertical side (as in the illustration above). Third, a 1 row H-comb perforator was used. This is suggested by the shifted strike of the perforator. If a 2 row H-comb perforator was used then it would have created an additional horizontal and vertical row of perforations characteristic of a 2 row H-comb perforator.

Collectors are often curious as to how and why this type of error occurred. It is impossible to provide a precise answer. The perforator is a fairly heavy machine and does not move when used. Therefore if the misperforated strike occurred, it is because the sheet of stamps did not move forward correctly, in addition to the fact that the sheet moved to the right in this case. This is evident from the horizontal perforations in the middle of the stamps and the vertical perforations shifted to the right. After this inappropriate movement, it appears that the paper moved correctly to receive the final strike. The movement of the sheet during the perforating process is controlled by the individual (or machine) feeding the sheet of stamps into the perforator. It is also controlled when the perforating machine is turned off and on.

All the above is likely to become more explicit if you visit some of the large philatelic exhibitions. Perhaps, you may be lucky to see how stamps are perforated as the well established security printers often display the machines they use in the perforating process. They often show you how a sheet of stamps can receive a double strike of the perforator and how these strikes can be misplaced on blank sheets of paper.

c) Bibliography

1. **Eastern Auctions Ltd. Public Auction**, October 27th, 2001 Halifax, Nova Scotia.
2. **Saskatoon Stamp Centre**, Catalogue 219, p. 29 and p. 36.
3. Monteiro, Joseph, **Perforating Errors of Canadian Postage Stamps (1953-1996)**, 1996.
4. Monteiro, Joseph, **Printing and Perforating Errors of Postage Stamps in Canada (1953-1997) - An Analysis**, 1998.

47¢ Flag over Inukshuk Booklets

A *fourth* printing of the 47¢ Flag over Inukshuk booklet of 30 has appeared from Canada Post. This is the *tenth* different booklet cover spotted on both the booklet of 10 and booklet of 30 Flag stamps. The chart below summarizes all of the different covers that are known to exist at this time. Will any of the unreported *philatelic* versions appear in the next month or so? Remember that postage rates rise from 47¢ to 48¢ in mid-January 2002 at which time there will be no more need for the 47¢ value.

47¢ Flag over Inukshuk								
cover:	Collection 2000		Moving		Prepaid		XpressPost	
	Field	Philatelic	Field	Philatelic	Field	Philatelic	Field	Philatelic
Bklt of 10	Dec 28/00	Dec 28/00	Mar 01	–	Jul 01	–	–	–
Bklt of 30	Dec 28/00	Dec 28/00	Mar 01	Sep 01	Jul 01	–	Nov 01	–

In the illustration below, the top row shows the back cover of the two known *philatelic* versions of the booklet of 30; the bottom row shows all four of the *field* stock covers. Philatelic and Field stock covers are differentiated by the barcode at the lower left corner.



Dec 28/00



March 2001



July 2001



November 2001

3-penny Beaver Constant Plate Flaw

The 47¢ 3-penny Beaver stamp (Scott# 1900) issued April 6, 2001 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the transfer of postal authority from Great Britain to Canada has a constant flaw.



Detail showing 'accent' constant flaw above R of THREE

The stamp was issued in panes of 8 (4 rows by 2 columns).

The flaw, an accent-like mark above the R of THREE, is found on the 6th stamp (R3/C2) of *every* pane.

Due to the colour of the stamp and the colour of the paper used to print these stamps, there is not a lot of contrast to make the flaw jump out at you. You will likely need a 10x magnifier to view it.

Various reports were heard shortly after this stamp appeared suggesting that minor flaws or even re-entries might exist on this stamp. Here we have the first reported constant plate flaw. ♣

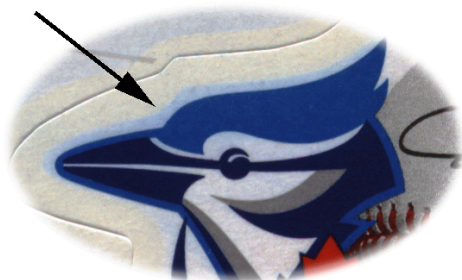


Toronto Blue Jays Warning

To honour the 25th season of the Toronto Blue Jays baseball team, Canada Post issued a booklet on April 9, 2001 containing eight 47¢ stamps.

WARNING — It appears that if you rub the surface of the bird the “PALE BLUE” colour on top of the bird's head will smear into the surrounding “white” area immediately around the bird and give the appearance of a DOUBLE PRINT.

The tagging surrounding the bird is just that little bit away and the smudged Pale Blue will NOT attach to it but will smear into the white space between the design & the tagging. It smears instantly with no effort. BUT ONLY THE PALE BLUE. The dark blue does NOT smear. ♣



Detail of smudged area



47¢ Blue Jays (Scott# 1901)

1994–1995 Architecture ‘Glow Varieties’

by Robin Harris

February 21, 1994 saw the release of two high-value Architecture stamps: a \$1 Court House (Sc# 1375) and \$2 Provincial Normal School (Sc# 1376). These stamps were a bit larger than the two Architecture stamps that they replaced (\$1 Runnymede, Sc# 1181 and \$2 McAdam Railway Station, Sc# 1182).

What was special about these two stamps? They were printed by Leigh-Mardon Pty Limited ... of Australia! Both values were reissued a year later, on February 20, 1995. This time the printer was the Canadian Bank Note Company (CBN). A different perforation was used so they are easily distinguished from the earlier printing.

The above would imply that there were only two printings of each stamp. Wrong! As we will see, there were three printings of the \$1 value and four printings of the \$2 value.

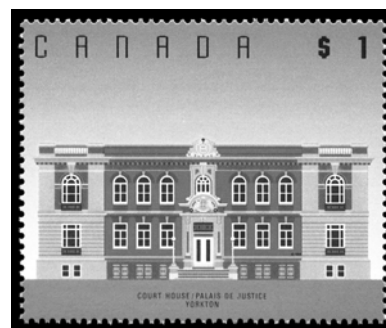
What if we study these stamps with the aid of an ultraviolet light? When studying the face of the buildings under an UV light, different “glows” of the **ink** can be seen, which proves that multiple printings were made.

\$1 Court House

The \$1 value pictures the Court House in Yorkton, Saskatchewan. The central portion of the front of the building is a brown colour while the left and right ends are grey-coloured.

By “lamping” (studying stamps under an ultraviolet light in a dark room) the Leigh-Mardon (LM) printing of this stamp, two different “glows” can be seen on the central portion of the building, as listed here:

Scott	Printer	Perf	Building Glow	Estimate ¹
1375	LM	14.6 x 14	glows orangy	67%
—	LM	14.6 x 14	glows copper	7%
1375b	CBN	13.3 x 13	—	26%



Scott# 1375

This shows that three different printings exist, two by LM and the one by CBN. Also notice that the second printing by LM is relatively scarce.

\$2 Provincial Normal School

The \$2 value pictures the Normal School Building in Truro, Nova Scotia.

By “lamping” the Leigh-Mardon printing of this stamp, three (3) different “glows” can be seen on the stamp, as listed here:

Scott	Printer	Perf	Building Glow	Top/Bottom “bands”	Estimate ¹
1376	LM	14.6 x 14	glows orange-brown	glows brownish	47%
—	LM	14.6 x 14	glows red-brown	glows brownish	21%
—	LM	14.6 x 14	glows coppery	glows grey-brown	3%
1376c	CBN	13.3 x 13	no glow	glows grey-black	29%



Scott# 1376

This shows that four different printings exist, three by LM and the one by CBN. Also notice that the third printing by LM is very scarce.

¹ The “Estimated” quantities are based on the study of several hundred *used* copies of each denomination. ♣

Postage Due Receipt Form

By: John Arn & John Hillmer

Canada officially discontinued postage due stamps as of June 30, 1982. The fourth series of the "Red Dues" were then in current use. The existing post office stocks were not withdrawn and offices used up existing stock. Late usage into 1985 may be found and later usage may exist.

Perhaps we should have called this article **LIFE AFTER THE "RED DUES"**. Postage due continues to be collected. Generally, this is accomplished using regular issue postage stamps. However, alternative methods are also utilized, especially for those customers frequently involved in postage due situations.

Form No. 41-012-273 (97-04) is a three copy snap out Postage Due Receipt form. Four methods of payment may be used as shown on the form: Deposit Account; Cash; Meter; or Postage stamps. The first copy goes to the customer if payment is made by Postage Stamps or Meter. The customer receives the second copy if payment is made by Deposit Account or Cash. The third copy is retained by the issuing office.

In the example shown the receipt given Ontario Law Enforcement dated Nov. 2, 1998 was for \$2.35 charged their Deposit Account for 4 returns @ 55¢ each plus 15¢ GST (the purchase of stamps in Canada is subject to the GST tax).

The rate was made up of the standard 30 gr. letter rate of 45¢ plus the per item Business Reply Fee of 10¢. ♦



MAIL POSTE Canada Post Corporation / Société canadienne des postes		Postage Due Receipt		Reçu de port dû	
Customer Information Name: <i>Ont Law Enforcement</i> Address: <i>668</i>		Account/Permit No. <i>03527018-99</i> GST Exemption No. PST Exemption No.			
Postage Due Mail Information Item Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business Reply Mail Shortpaid Mail: <input type="checkbox"/>		Information d'envoi grevé de port dû Item Description: <i>Correspondance-reponse d'affaires</i> Number of items: <i>4</i> Postage Amount: <i>\$3.55</i> Fees: <i>\$2.20</i> Total Postage Due: <i>\$2.20</i>			
Summary of Postage Due Charges Note: 1. GST/HST not applicable if the customer is GST/HST exempt. 2. PST not applicable if the customer is PST exempt. 3. GST/HST and PST not applicable if the method of payment is customers' postage stamp(s) or customers' meter impression.		Sommaire des coûts de port dû Amount of Postage Due: <i>\$3.55</i> GST Amount: <i>\$0.15</i> HST Amount: <i>\$0.00</i> PST Amount: <i>\$0.00</i> Total Amount Due: <i>\$2.35</i>			
Method of Payment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deposit Account <input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Meter <input type="checkbox"/> Stamp(s)		Méthode de paiement Signature of customer for receipt of Postage Due Mail Signature of client du reçu de port dû Date: <i>Nov 2, 1998</i>		Retail Outlet Information Name: <i>Nov 2, 1998</i> Outlet No.: <i>11</i> Prepared by: <i>[Signature]</i> Date: <i>Nov 2, 1998</i>	

The Official Millennium Keepsake

by Robin Harris

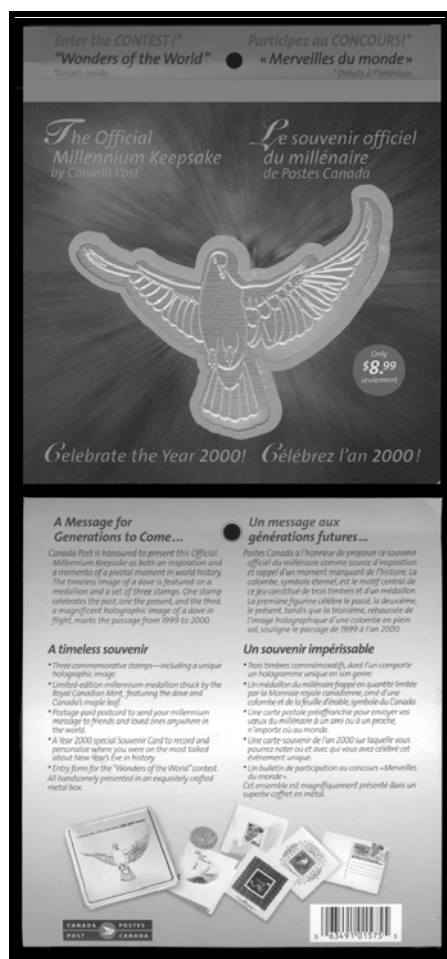
Canada Post issued *The Official Millennium Keepsake* to mark the passage from 1999 to 2000. The original souvenir Keepsake (Unitrade# Thematic Collection 89) included three commemorative stamp souvenir sheets (Unitrade# 1812i, 1813i, and 1914i), limited edition millennium medallion minted by the Royal Canadian Mint, postage-paid postcard (Webb# P135), a Year 2000 souvenir card, and an entry form for the "Wonders of the World" contest. The stamps and medallion are housed in a 13.5mm square (by 10mm deep) metal case, all of which is surrounded with a paper wrapper. It had a price tag of \$8.99.

Two other corporate entities released the stamps and metal case to signify other events:

- < Wal-mart stores across Canada released the Official Millennium Keepsake *Canada Day Edition* in the summer of 2000. It included the millennium stamp souvenir sheets, medallion, postcard, *and* the Stampin' the Future souvenir sheet (Scott# 1862b) issued July 1, 2000. Wal-mart sold these for \$7.97.
- < Hallmark released *The True Millennium Spirit*, the 2000 to 2001 Official Keepsake sometime in the fall of 2000. It included the millennium stamp souvenir sheets, medallion, postcard, and a 2000/2001 souvenir card. Hallmark sold these for \$7.99.

A total of 5,000,000 souvenir sheets of each of the three values (46¢ hologram, 55¢ child holding dove of peace, and 95¢ dove of peace, engraved) were printed. How these were divided into the above three Keepsakes and other souvenir collections is not known.

Were any other keepsakes prepared by other businesses? I would be interested in hearing about any others. ♣



Canada Post Millennium Keepsake



Wal-mart Millennium Keepsake



Hallmark Millennium Keepsake